ON SELECTION PROCEDURES BASED ON RANKS: COUNTEREXAMPLES CONCERNING LEAST FAVORABLE CONFIGURATIONS

BY

M. HASEEB RIZVI AND GEORGE G. WOODWORTH

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AND
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The next counterexample shows that (2.7) is false; and it seems to us that this invalidates $R(\delta^*, P^*)$ as a reasonable procedure since the infimum of $P[CS]$ is not controlled even asymptotically. The expedient of the authors of the latest version of [7] of considering only that part of the parameter space where $\theta_{[k]} - \theta_{[1]} = O(n^{-\frac{1}{2}})$ is difficult to translate into practice. Does it mean that one should use $R(\delta^*, P^*)$ only when one is convinced that $\theta_{[k]} - \theta_{[1]} = O(n^{-\frac{1}{2}})$?

Counterexample 2.

Consider the logistic cdf $F(x) = (1 + e^{-x})^{-1}$ and let $\underset{\sim}{\theta}(\delta^*) \in D(\delta^*)$ be a sequence of $\underset{\sim}{\theta}$-values depending on δ^* as follows:

(2.8) $$\theta_1 = \cdots = \theta_{k-t-1} = -\theta_0,\ \theta_{k-t} = 0,\ \theta_{k-t+1} = \delta^*,$$

$$\theta_{k-t+2} = \cdots = \theta_k = \theta_0,$$

where θ_0 is a fixed positive constant and $\delta^* < \theta_0$.

We now prove the following assertion: For each $k \geq 3$ and each $t < k$, there exists a value of P^*, say P_0^*, $\binom{k}{t}^{-1} < P_0^* < 1$, such that

In problem II the experimenter sets only the P^*-value and requires that, with probability greater P^*, the selected subset contains the index of the largest θ-value. This problem might arise in screening drugs as cancer cures; one would want to reduce the number of drugs which are to be submitted to further tests but at the same time be reasonably sure of not eliminating any drug which is a potential cure.

In this paper we examine certain procedures which have been claimed elsewhere to be solutions to these problems. We show by means of specific examples that these procedures are in fact <u>not</u> solutions and should be used with caution if they are used at all.

On Selection Procedures Based on Ranks: Counterexamples Concerning Least Favorable Configurations

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1. Introduction

Let $\pi_1, \pi_2, \ldots, \pi_k$ denote $k > 2$ univariate populations differing only in location; that is, an observation X_i drawn from π_i has cumulative distribution function (cdf) $F(x - \theta_i)$ where F is a known continuous cdf with square integrable density f but the location parameter vector $\underset{\sim}{\theta} = (\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_k)$ is unknown. Let the ordered values of the location parameters be denoted by $\theta_{[1]} \leq \theta_{[2]} \leq \cdots \leq \theta_{[k]}$.

Selecting the t best populations.

The decision problem here is to select the populations corresponding to the $t < k$ largest θ-values. The goal of the decision maker is to find a procedure, say R, and a sample size n such that the probability of a correct selection using rule R, $P[CS|R,\underset{\sim}{\theta}]$, has the property that

(1.1) $$\inf_{\underset{\sim}{\theta} \in D(\delta^*)} P[CS|R,\underset{\sim}{\theta}] \geq P^*,$$

where

(1.2) $$D(\delta^*) = \{\underset{\sim}{\theta};\ \theta_{[k-t+1]} - \theta_{[k-t]} \geq \delta^*\},$$

and $\binom{k}{t}^{-1} < P^* < 1$ and $\delta^* > 0$ are preassigned constants.

Selecting a subset containing the best population.

The decision problem here is to select a subset of the k populations containing the population associated with $\theta_{[k]}$. The goal of the decision maker is to find for fixed n and preassigned $P^* < 1$ a procedure, say R', such that

$$\inf_{\underset{\sim}{\theta}} P[CS|R', \underset{\sim}{\theta}] \geq P^*. \tag{1.3}$$

We consider two procedures (proposed elsewhere) based on rank sums and show by counterexamples in sections 2 and 3 that they do not satisfy (1.1) (or (1.3)).

2. A procedure based on rank sums for selecting the t best populations.

Let $\{X_{ij}: i = 1, \ldots, k, j = 1, \ldots, n\}$ be k samples each of size n (n is to be determined by (1.1)), X_{ij} being the j^{th} observation from π_i, and let R_{ij} be the rank of X_{ij} among all the observations.

Define the rank sums

$$T_{in} = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{j=1}^{n} R_{ij}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, k \tag{2.1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{s=1}^{n} \sum_{r=1}^{k} I(X_{ij} > X_{rs}) + \frac{1}{n}, \tag{2.2}$$

where $I(\cdot)$ is the indicator of the event in parentheses.

The proposed selection rule, call it $R(n)$, is as follows:

i) Draw samples of size n from each population and compute T_{in} for $i = 1, \ldots, k$.

ii) Select the t populations having the largest T_{in}-values, resolving ties by the obvious randomization.

The problem now is to find a value $n = n(\delta^*, P^*; k, t, F)$ such that $R(n)$ satisfies (1.1).

In solving this problem a crucial role is played by the slippage configuration $\underset{\sim}{\theta}_0$:

$$\theta_{[1]} = \cdots = \theta_{[k-t]} = \theta_{[k-t+1]} - \delta^* = \cdots = \theta_{[k]} - \delta^*. \tag{2.3}$$

Many selection rules, for example the rule based on the sample means, have the property that the infimum in (1.1) is attained when $\underset{\sim}{\theta}$ is in the slippage configuration; in other words for many rules the slippage configuration is the least favorable configuration. For such rules it is a relatively easy task to find the appropriate value of n (see, for instance, Example 1 of [1]). The following counterexample, kindly communicated to the authors by E. L. Lehmann, shows that for the rank-sum rule $R(n)$ the slippage configuration is not least favorable.

Counterexample 1 (E. L. Lehmann).

Let $k = 3$, $t = 1$ and let F be a continuous cdf which places probability q and $p = 1 - q$ respectively on the intervals $(0, \varepsilon)$ and $(1, 1 + \varepsilon)$; $\varepsilon < 1/3$ is a constant. Let $\delta^* = \varepsilon$ and consider two parameter values:

$$\underset{\sim}{\theta}_0 = (0, 0, \delta^*), \quad \underset{\sim}{\theta}_1 = (0, \delta^*, 2\delta^*).$$

For $n = 2$, we show that

$$P[CS|R(2), \underset{\sim}{\theta}_0] > P[CS|R(2), \underset{\sim}{\theta}_1]. \tag{2.4}$$

Since $\underset{\sim}{\theta}_0$ is in the slippage configuration and $\underset{\sim}{\theta}_0, \underset{\sim}{\theta}_1 \in D(\delta^*)$, defined by (1.2), this provides the required counterexample.

Proof: The supports of the distributions of the populations under the two parameter configurations can be depicted as shown in Figure 1.

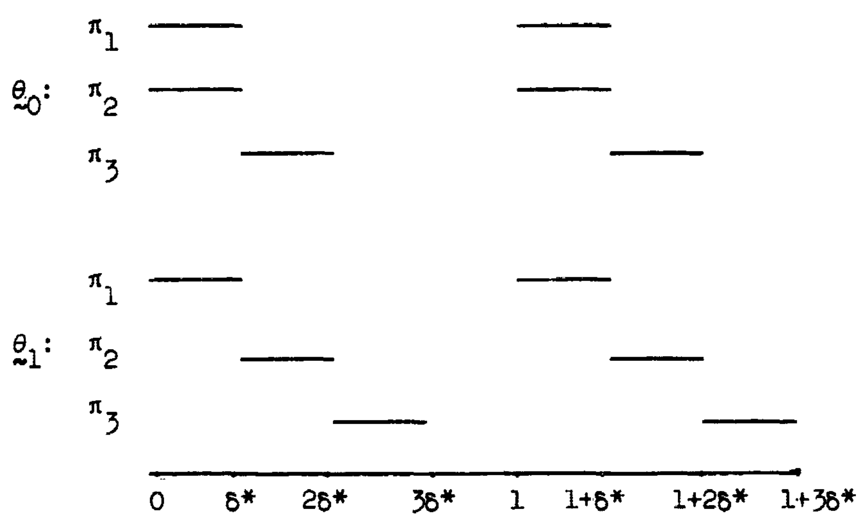

Figure 1: Supports of Distributions.

Let B_i be 0, 1 or 2 according as 0, 1 or 2 observations from π_i are in the upper interval of the support of its distribution, $\underset{\sim}{B} = (B_1, B_2, B_3)$ and $\underset{\sim}{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$ is a realization of $\underset{\sim}{B}$. Clearly $P[\underset{\sim}{B} = \underset{\sim}{b} | \underset{\sim}{\theta}] = \prod_{i=1}^{3} \binom{2}{b_i} p^{b_i} q^{2-b_i}$ for $\underset{\sim}{\theta} = \underset{\sim}{\theta}_0$ or $\underset{\sim}{\theta}_1$.

$\underset{\sim}{R} = \{R_{ij}: i = 1, 2, 3, j = 1, 2\}$ is the vector of ranks and $\underset{\sim}{r} = \{r_{ij}\}$ is a realization of $\underset{\sim}{R}$. Given $\underset{\sim}{R} = \underset{\sim}{r}$ a correct selection (selection of π_3) occurs with probability 1 if $r_{31} + r_{32} > \max(r_{21} + r_{22}, r_{11} + r_{12})$, with probability $\frac{1}{2}$ if $r_{31} + r_{32} = r_{21} + r_{22} > r_{11} + r_{12}$ or $r_{31} + r_{32} = r_{11} + r_{12} > r_{21} + r_{22}$, and with probability 1/3 if $r_{31} + r_{32} = r_{21} + r_{22} = r_{11} + r_{12}$. The conditional probability that $\underset{\sim}{R} = \underset{\sim}{r}$ given $\underset{\sim}{B} = \underset{\sim}{b}$ is easy to compute, for example

$$P[\underset{\sim}{R} = (1, 2; 3, 4; 5, 6) \mid \underset{\sim}{B} = (0, 0, 0), \underset{\sim}{\theta}_i] = \begin{cases} 1/48 & i = 0 \\ 1/8 & i = 1. \end{cases}$$

Thus, for each of the 27 values of $\underset{\sim}{b}$ one can determine the conditional probability of a correct selection given $\underset{\sim}{B} = \underset{\sim}{b}$ under $\underset{\sim}{\theta}_0$ and $\underset{\sim}{\theta}_1$. For most of the $\underset{\sim}{b}$ the probability is the same under $\underset{\sim}{\theta}_0$ and $\underset{\sim}{\theta}_1$ but in the six cases listed in Table 1 there is a difference.

Table 1

$\underset{\sim}{b}$	$P[\underset{\sim}{B} = \underset{\sim}{b}]$	$P[CS \mid \underset{\sim}{B} = \underset{\sim}{b}, \underset{\sim}{\theta}]$ $\underset{\sim}{\theta}_0$	$\underset{\sim}{\theta}_1$
(0, 1, 0)	$2pq^5$	5/6	1/2
(1, 0, 0)	$2pq^5$	5/6	1
(1, 1, 0)	$4p^2q^4$	1/6	0
(1, 2, 1)	$4p^4q^2$	1/2	0
(2, 1, 1)	$4p^4q^2$	1/2	1
(2, 2, 1)	$2p^5q$	1/9	0

Thus

$$P[CS \mid R(2), \underset{\sim}{\theta}_0] - P[CS \mid R(2), \underset{\sim}{\theta}_1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} pq^5 + \frac{2}{3} p^2q^4 + \frac{2}{9} p^5q > 0,$$

which establishes counterexample 1.

The possibility still remains that the slippage configuration is asymptotically $(\delta^* \to 0)$ least favorable; an asymptotic solution based on this assumption has been claimed by various authors ([4], [7] and [8]). This solution is as follows:

Let $A(P^*; k, t)$ be the solution of

$$(2.5) \qquad \int \Phi^{k-t}(x + A)d\Phi^{t}(x) = P^*$$

where Φ is the standard normal cdf, and define $n(\delta^*, P^*; k, t, F)$ to be the smallest integer larger than

$$(2.6) \qquad A^2(P^*; k, t) \,/\, 12[\delta^* \int f^2(x)dx]^2,$$

where f is the derivative of F. The selection rule $R(\delta^*, P^*; k, t, F) = R(\delta^*, P^*)$ is the rule $R(n)$ with n set equal to $n(\delta^*, P^*; k, t, F)$. The natural inclination to call $R(\delta^*, P^*)$ "distribution-free" must be resisted; obviously one needs to know F to carry out this procedure.

If $\underset{\sim}{\theta}$ is in the slippage configuration (2.3), then it can be shown ([7] or [8]) that

$$\lim_{\delta^* \to 0} P[CS|R(\delta^*, P^*), \theta_0] = P^*$$

The authors of [4] and [8] have incorrectly asserted that the slippage configuration is least favorable (this was also asserted in earlier versions of [7]) from which it would follow that $R(\delta^*, P^*)$ satisfies (1.1) asymptotically as $\delta^* \to 0$; i.e. for fixed P^*, it has been claimed that

$$(2.7) \qquad \lim_{\delta^* \to 0} \inf_{\underset{\sim}{\theta} \in D(\delta^*)} P[CS|R(\delta^*, P^*), \underset{\sim}{\theta}] = P^*.$$

The next counterexample shows that (2.7) is false; and it seems to us that this invalidates $R(\delta^*, P^*)$ as a reasonable procedure since the infimum of $P[CS]$ is not controlled even asymptotically. The expedient of the authors of the latest version of [7] of considering only that part of the parameter space where $\theta_{[k]} - \theta_{[1]} = O(n^{-\frac{1}{2}})$ is difficult to translate into practice. Does it mean that one should use $R(\delta^*, P^*)$ only when one is convinced that $\theta_{[k]} - \theta_{[1]} = O(n^{-\frac{1}{2}})$?

<u>Counterexample 2</u>.

Consider the logistic cdf $F(x) = (1 + e^{-x})^{-1}$ and let $\underset{\sim}{\theta}(\delta^*) \in D(\delta^*)$ be a sequence of $\underset{\sim}{\theta}$-values depending on δ^* as follows:

$$\text{(2.8)} \qquad \theta_1 = \cdots = \theta_{k-t-1} = -\theta_0, \ \theta_{k-t} = 0, \ \theta_{k-t+1} = \delta^*,$$

$$\theta_{k-t+2} = \cdots = \theta_k = \theta_0,$$

where θ_0 is a fixed positive constant and $\delta^* < \theta_0$.

We now prove the following assertion: For each $k \geq 3$ and each $t < k$, there exists a value of P^*, say P_0^*, $\binom{k}{t}^{-1} < P_0^* < 1$, such that

$$(2.9)\qquad \lim_{\delta^*\to 0} P[CS|R(\delta^*, P_0^*), \underset{\sim}{\theta}(\delta^*)] < P_0^*,$$

which clearly contradicts (2.7).

<u>Lemma 1</u>.

$$(2.10)\qquad \lim_{\delta^*\to 0} P[CS|R(\delta^*, P^*), \underset{\sim}{\theta}(\delta^*)]$$

$$\leq \Phi(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} A^*\rho(\theta_0)),$$

where

$$(2.11)\qquad A^* = A(P^*; k, t),$$

$$(2.12)\qquad \rho(\theta_0) = 3^{\frac{1}{2}}\int H_{\theta_0}(2F - 1)dF/[\int H_{\theta_0}^2 dF - (\int H_{\theta_0} dF)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

and

$$(2.13)\quad H_{\theta_0}(x) = k^{-1}[(k - t - 1)F(x + \theta_0) + 2F(x) + (t - 1)F(x - \theta_0)].$$

<u>Proof</u>: Notice first that if $\theta_1 \leq \theta_2 \leq \cdots \leq \theta_k$, then

$$(2.14)\qquad P[CS|R(\delta^*, P^*), \underset{\sim}{\theta}]$$

$$\leq P[\max_{1\leq i\leq k-t} T_{in} \leq \min_{k-t<j\leq k} T_{jn}|\underset{\sim}{\theta}]$$

$$\leq P[T_{k-t+1,n} - T_{k-t,n} \geq 0|\underset{\sim}{\theta}],$$

where n is the smallest integer greater than (2.6). From (2.2) one has, with probability one when $\underset{\sim}{\theta} = \underset{\sim}{\theta}(\delta^*)$,

$$T_{k-t+1,n} - T_{k-t,n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{s=1}^{n} \{2I(X_{k-t+1,j} > X_{k-t,s}) - 1 + \sum_{\substack{i \neq k-t \\ \text{or } k-t+1}} [I(X_{k-t+1,j} > X_{is}) - I(X_{k-t,j} > X_{is})]\}$$

$$(2.15) \quad = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i \neq k-t,k-t+1} \{F(X_{ij} - \delta^*) - F(X_{ij})\}$$
$$- \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \{2F(X_{k-t,j} - \delta^*) + (k - t - 1)F(X_{k-t,j} + \theta_0) + (t - 1)F(X_{k-t,j} - \theta_0)\}$$
$$+ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \{2F(X_{k-t+1,j}) + (k - t - 1)F(X_{k-t+1,j} + \theta_0) + (t - 1)F(X_{k-t+1,j} - \theta_0)\}$$
$$+ 1 - 2\int F(x + \delta^*)dF(x) + (k - t - 1)\int F(x + \theta_0)d(F(x - \delta^*) - F(x))$$
$$+ (t - 1)\int F(x - \theta_0)d(F(x - \delta^*) - F(x))$$
$$+ \varepsilon_n(\theta_0, \delta^*),$$

where $E\, \varepsilon_n^2(\theta_0, \delta^*) \leq C/n^2$ and C is an absolute constant. Note that (2.15) is obtained by U-statistic arguments in imitation of, say, the proof of Theorem 5.6, p. 229 of [3].

Let

$$(2.16) \qquad W_n = n^{\frac{1}{2}}(T_{k-t+1,n} - T_{k-t,n}),$$

routine calculation yields

$$EW_n = n^{\frac{1}{2}}\{2\int F(x+\delta^*)dF(x) - 1$$

$$+ (k-t-1)\int(F(x-\theta_0) - F(x-\theta_0-\delta^*))dF(x)$$

$$+ (t-1)\int(F(x+\theta_0) - F(x+\theta_0-\delta^*))dF(x)\}.$$

By (2.6) and (2.11) one has $n^{\frac{1}{2}}\delta^* \to A^*[12\int f^2]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ as $\delta^* \to 0$; thus, by Olshen's Lemma (p. 1766 of [5])

$$(2.17) \qquad \lim_{\delta^*\to 0} EW_n = \frac{A^*}{\sqrt{12\int f^2}}\{2\int f^2(x)dx + (k-t-1)\int f(x-\theta_0)f(x)dx + (t-1)\int f(x+\theta_0)f(x)dx\}.$$

Also

$$(2.18) \qquad \lim_{\delta^*\to 0} \mathrm{Var}(W_n) = 2k^2\{\int H_{\theta_0}^2\, dF - (\int H_{\theta_0}\, dF)^2\},$$

where H_{θ_0} is defined by (2.13).

If we set $F(x) = (1+e^{-x})^{-1}$, then $f(x) = F(x)(1-F(x))$ and $\int f^2 = 1/6$, so that (2.17) becomes, after integrating by parts,

$$\lim_{\delta^*\to 0} EW_n = 3^{\frac{1}{2}}A^*k\int H_{\theta_0}(2F-1)dF.$$

Since (2.15) is asymptotically normal by Liapunov's theorem, it follows that

$$\lim_{\delta^*\to 0} P[CS|R(\delta^*, P^*), \underset{\sim}{\theta}(\delta^*)]$$

$$\leq \lim_{\delta^*\to 0} P[T_{k-t+1,n} - T_{k-t,n} \geq 0|\underset{\sim}{\theta}(\delta^*)]$$

$$= \lim_{\delta^* \to 0} F[(W_n - EW_n)/(\mathrm{Var}(W_n))^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq -EW_n/(\mathrm{Var}(W_n))^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big| \underset{\sim}{\theta}(\delta^*)]$$

$$= \Phi(2^{-\frac{1}{2}}A^*\rho(\theta_0)),$$

which proves Lemma 1.

Remark. For $\theta_0 > 0$, H_{θ_0} is clearly not a linear function of F and, since H_{θ_0} and F are both monotone increasing, we have

(2.19) $$0 \leq \rho(\theta_0) < 1.$$

Lemma 2.

For any k and t

(2.20) $$\lim_{P^* \to 1} 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \Phi^{-1}(P^*)/A^* = 1,$$

where $A^* = A(P^*; k, t)$ and A is defined by (2.5).

Proof: Let $Z_1, \dots, Z_k$ be independent normal $(0,1)$ random variables. Then,

$$1 - P^* = 1 - \int \Phi^{k-t}(x + A^*)d\Phi^t(x)$$

$$= P[\max_{1 \leq i \leq k-t} Z_i > \min_{k-t<j\leq k} Z_j + A^*]$$

$$= P[\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq k-t<j \leq k} \{Z_i > Z_j + A^*\}]$$

$$\leq t(k - t)P[Z_1 > Z_k + A^*]$$

$$= t(k - t)\ [1 - \Phi(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} A^*)].$$

Also clearly

$$1 - P^* \geq [1 - \Phi(2^{-\frac{1}{2}} A^*)].$$

Lemma 2 now is a consequence of the following easily verifiable fact

$$\lim_{u \to 1} \Phi^{-1}(u)/[-2\log(1-u)]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

and of the well known approximation to Mills' ratio.

Counterexample 2 now follows from (2.10), (2.19) and (2.20) by selecting P_0^* large enough so that

$$2^{-\frac{1}{2}}A(P_0^*;\ k,\ t)/\Phi^{-1}(P_0^*) < 1/\rho(\theta_0).$$

A remark on the scale parameter case.

Suppose π_i has cdf $F(x/\sigma_i)$ where $F(x) = 0$ for $x < 0$, F is known, and $\underset{\sim}{\sigma} = (\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_k)$ is unknown (if $F(x) \neq 0$ for $x < 0$ then replace x by $|x|$). $R(n)$, with X_{ij} replaced by $-X_{ij}$, could be used to select the t smallest σ-values; in [6] it is asserted that, for any constant $\theta^* > 1$, $P[CS|R(n), \underset{\sim}{\sigma}]$ attains its minimum, subject to the condition

$$\sigma^2_{[t+1]}/\sigma^2_{[t]} \geq \theta^* > 1,$$

when

$$\theta^*\sigma^2_{[1]} = \cdots = \theta^*\sigma^2_{[t]} = \sigma^2_{[t+1]} = \cdots = \sigma^2_{[k]}.$$

That this is false, even asymptotically $(\theta^* \to 1)$, follows from Counterexample 2 by considering the random variable $Y = -\log(X)$, since if X has cdf $F(x/\sigma)$ then Y has cdf $1-F(\exp(\mu - y))$, where $\mu = -\log\sigma$, and Y_{ij} has the same rank as $-X_{ij}$.

3. A procedure based on rank sums for selecting a subset containing the best population.

The authors of [2] propose the following procedure, call it $R'(n)$: Put π_i in the selected subset iff

$$T_{in} \geq \max_j T_{jn} - c_n,$$

where

$$c_n = (12n)^{-\frac{1}{2}} kA^* + o(n^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \tag{3.1}$$

and $A^* = A(P^*; k, 1)$, defined by (2.5). We shall show that the slippage configuration: $\theta_{[1]} = \theta_{[2]} = \cdots = \theta_{[k]}$ is not least favorable by proving the following:

Counterexample 3.

Let $\underset{\sim}{\theta}_1$ denote the configuration

$$\theta_1 = \cdots = \theta_{k-2} = -1, \ \theta_{k-1} = \theta_k = 0$$

and let $\underset{\sim}{\theta}_0$ denote the slippage configuration for this problem: $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \cdots = \theta_k$. If $F(x)$ is as in (3.7) and $k \geq 3$, then

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} P[CS|R'(n), \underset{\sim}{\theta}_1] < P^* = \lim_{n \to \infty} P[CS|R'(n), \underset{\sim}{\theta}_0]. \tag{3.2}$$

Proof: The equality is established in [2] and the inequality below. Clearly

$$P[CS|R'(n), \underset{\sim}{\theta}_1] \leq P[T_{kn} - T_{k-1,n} \geq -c_n|\underset{\sim}{\theta}_1]. \tag{3.3}$$

It follows as in the proof of Lemma 1 that $W_n = n^{\frac{1}{2}}(T_{kn} - T_{k-1,n})$ has a limiting normal distribution with zero mean and variance

$$\sigma^2(H) = 2k^2\{\int H^2 dF - (\int H\, dF)^2\},$$

where

(3.4) $$H(x) = k^{-1}[(k-2)F(x+1) + 2F(x)].$$

Thus by (3.1) and (3.3)

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} P[CS|R'(n),\underset{\sim}{\theta}_1] = \Phi(k(12)^{-\frac{1}{2}}A^*/\sigma(H)).$$

It follows from (2.20) that for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\frac{1}{2} < P^*_\varepsilon < 1$ such that

$$A^* = A(P^*_\varepsilon;\ k,\ 1) \leq (1+\varepsilon)2^{\frac{1}{2}}\Phi^{-1}(P^*_\varepsilon).$$

Thus the counterexample will be proved if it can be shown that

(3.5) $$\sigma^2(H) > k^2/6.$$

From (3.4)

(3.6) $$\sigma^2(H)/2 = 4/12 + 4(k-2)\mathrm{Cov}(F(\mathbf{X}),\ F(\mathbf{X}+1)) + (k-2)^2\,\mathrm{Var}\,(F(\mathbf{X}+1)),$$

where $\mathbf{X}$ has cdf F.

Now let

(3.7) $$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1/2 + x/2b & -b < x \leq 0 \\ 1/2 & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 1/2 + (x-1)/2a & 1 < x \leq 1 + a, \end{cases}$$

where $0 < a < 1 < b$ are constants to be determined below.

Thus,

$$F(x+1) = \begin{cases} 1/2 + (x+1)/2b & -(b+1) < x \le -1 \\ 1/2 & -1 < x \le 0 \\ 1/2 + x/2a & 0 < x \le a \\ 1 & a < x \end{cases}$$

or, except for a set having zero $F(x)$-measure,

$$(3.8) \quad F(x+1) = \begin{cases} F(x) + 1/2b & 0 < F(x) \le 1/2 - 1/2b \\ 1/2 & 1/2 - 1/2b < F(x) \le 1/2 \\ 1 & 1/2 < F(x) \le 1 . \end{cases}$$

If X has cdf F then $F(X)$ is a uniform random variable and it follows from (3.6) and (3.8) that

$$(3.9) \quad \sigma^2(H)/2 = k^2/12 + (13k - 10)(k - 2)/192 - \beta(3k^2 - 8k + 4)/8$$
$$+ 3\beta^2(k-2)^2/8 + \beta^3(k^2 - 4)/6$$
$$- \beta^4(k-2)^2/4$$

where $\beta = (2b)^{-1}$. It is clear that for sufficiently small β (large b) the right side of (3.9) can be made larger than $k^2/12$ so that (3.5) is satisfied and Counterexample 3 is proved.

4. Concluding remark.

Procedures $R(n)$ and $R'(n)$ are special cases of the scores procedures proposed in [2], [4], [6], [7] and [8]. The second counterexample probably works for any scores procedure when F (instead of being logistic) is the cdf against which the scores are locally most powerful.

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13. ABSTRACT This paper is concerned with certain multiple-decision procedures based on ranks which have been proposed for analyzing data in a one-way layout:

$$X_{ij} = \theta_i + \epsilon_{ij} , \ i = 1, \ldots , k, \ j = 1, \ldots , n$$

where the errors (ϵ_{ij}) are independent, have the same known cumulative distribution function (cdf) F and where $\underset{\sim}{\theta} = (\theta_1, \ldots , \theta_k)$ is unknown. Two problems are considered: I. Select the indices of the t largest θ-values. II. Select a subset containing the index of the largest θ-value. In problem I the experimenter sets a preassigned <u>separation</u> <u>threshold</u> $\delta^* > 0$ and a preassigned <u>probability</u> threshold $P^* < 1$ and requires that the procedure he uses have the property that the probability of correct selection is greater than or equal to P^* whenever the t largest θ-values are at least δ^* larger than the rest of the θ-values. This problem might arise if there were k different batches of raw materials available for purchase and one wanted to select the t best batches. In problem II the experimenter sets only the P^*-value and requires that, with probability greater P^*, the selected subset contains the index of the largest θ-value. This problem might arise in screening drugs as cancer cures; one would want to reduce the number of drugs which are to be submitted to further tests but at the same time be reasonably sure of not eliminating any drug which is a potential cure. In this paper we examine certain procedures which have been claimed elsewhere to be solutions to these problems. We show by means of specific examples that these procedures are in fact <u>not</u> solutions and should be used with caution if they are used at all.

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14 KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
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